The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,088.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „ ..... „	24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „ ..... „	14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „ ..... „	5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... „	2 8
Third do ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

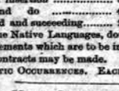
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atchison, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
„ Carwar.....	9	„ Galle	17
„ Mangalore	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Cannanore	11	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Madras	23
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Beypore.....	12	„ Vizagapatam.....	26
„ Cochin	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Alleppy	14	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Tuticorin	15	„ False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

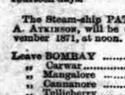
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers from the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

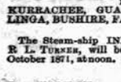
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSSORAH	17
„ Kurrachee	Nov. 4	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur.....	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga	10	„ Muscat.....	24
„ Bushire	12	„ Guadur	26
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY .....Dec	2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Overland Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above, EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

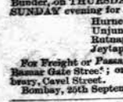
Leave Bombay, Tues., Oct. 31	Arrive Porebunder, Fri., Nov. 3
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, Nov. 1	„ Mandvi, Saturday, THIS DAY.
„ Veraval, „ 1	„ Kutch Mandvi, „ „ 4
„ Mangarole, Thurs., „ 2	„ Kurrachee, Sun., „ 5

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Rutchson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raitchie, will leave this Port for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ramgherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jaytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 28 days.

1st Class to Suez	£100	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
Do. Liverpool	50	
2nd Do. Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodations, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez ...		„ 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...		„ 30

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA, on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said.....	28	24	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria.....	29	25	9-10	
Messina	30	26	14	
Naples	30	26	14	
Leghorn	30	26	14	
Genoa	30	26	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	32	28	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-booked Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched from the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE new, First-class, fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,220 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....£	50 0 ...	£ 35 0 ...	£ 19 0
„ Port Said...£	37 0 ...	£ 23 0 ...	£ 14 0
„ Suez ...£	36 0 ...	£ 22 0 ...	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAHAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Mollu, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS; other wise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per s.s. BIVOUAC, which arrived from Liverpool on 31st instant, are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS OF LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, and to send BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CANDLES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co. on account of the concerned, the following Candles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane :—

Ex Teazer.

J B B—14 Cases Candles.

Ex Khodabux.

„ 2 „ Candles.

TERMS CASH.—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—66 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.

8 Cases Sundries.

L B—3—4—Contents unknown.

No Marks— 57 Kegs Paint.
100 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
234 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
19 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags R d Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases
9 Bundles } Contents unknown.
2 Casks

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, Carriage, &c., at No. 73, Dale Groove, Mount Road.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 26th October 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, NO. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows :—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
„ „ „ and Patent Leather Boots.
„ Coloured French Cashmere ditto.
„ Black ditto ditto ditto.
„ „ Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
„ Enamel Leather, Gaviladi Boots,
„ French Calf and Kid ditto.
„ Buckskin Boots.
„ Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
„ Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.
„ Sundries.

Easy seating and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE IN BOMAY OF THE GREAT SOMATIC CONJUROR, HUMOURIST, and BRILLIANT PIANIST, Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

And at the particular request of many, Miss HAYDEE HELLER

Will introduce a New Phrase in her LIVING PICTURES for possibly the last time.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

PART. 1. WONDERS.

1. CASH *versus* CARDS.
2. FORTUNE-TELLING.
3. BIRTH, DEATH, AND RESUSCITATION.
4. THE MARVELLOUS PEACOCK.
5. PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
6. HOROLOGICAL CROQUET.

PART II. MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—

1st, Caprice on the Popular Melody "We may be Happy yet"..... *Heller.*
2nd, "The Banjo," Pièce Characteristique..... *Gottschalk.*
3rd, Descriptive—"Storm and Sunshine," an English Scene, painted in Words, then in Music.

PART III. PICTORIAL.

In consequence of their continued success, and at the request of many, for this especial occasion.

MISS HELLER

Will repeat her LIVING PICTURES,

Embracing the following Portraits :—

1. GENERAL TOM THUMB.
2. Mrs. STRATTON, Wife of the General.
3. Miss LIVINIA CHAMBERS, as "Matteo Orsini."
4. Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, as "Prince Paul," in the Opera of *The Grand Duchess.*
5. Miss GEORGIA HODSON, as "Wanda," in *The Grand Duchess.*
6. Mad. SIMONSEN, as "The Grand Duchess."

Box Office open every day at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, from 9 till 6.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 28TH, Mr. ROBERT HELLER'S BENEFIT.

A NEW PROGRAMME OF MIRACLES, WONDERS, MUSIC.

NEW VISUAL POWERS BY MISS HELLER.

H. LOVE, FROM ENGLAND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Instructions given upon Theory, Harmony, Organ, Piano, Harmonium, and Singing.

Pianoforte and Singing taught, Rs. 10 per month. Pianos, &c., tuned by H. Love, Oomburkharee.

Pianos, &c., repaired and tuned to concert pitch.

No. 120, JAIL ROAD, NORTH SIDE, OOMBURKHAREE.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE Co.

MARITIME INSURANCE Co.

THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE Co.

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER DICK CUNYNGHAM is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1871.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 2nd November 1871, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Special Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 12th October last.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October 1871.

MATHERAN.—First-class English BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT is about to be OPENED on the 1st of NOVEMBER. The Proprietress begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that she will be glad to accommodate them with all the comforts of an English Home as far as the Country will permit. Address—PROPRIETRESS, (The Retreat), Matheran.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GUNGABAI, widow of Bhaskar Crosbinajee Bhandaree, has contracted to SELL to THAKUR KHIMJEE JEEWA all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bhundarwada Street, or Wadachee Gadee, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Bhundarwada Street, on the north by the chawl belonging to Jahmalomed Ebrahim, on the north by the house of Naron Heerajee Bhundaree, and on the south by the house of Thakur Kanjee Shamjee, and that the said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 503, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5. All persons having any claims on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as waived from this 25th October 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for Purchaser.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES ex "STAR OF INDIA."

The above Horses are now ready for inspection. Public attention is particularly called to this batch, as no better ever arrived before. The Horses will appear in public early next week.

Mr. VANRENEN has very carefully selected them for this Market. Some of the Horses are of undeniable blood, and got by the imported thorough-bred Sires—South Australian, Snowdon, Obscurity, Camden, Lucifer, Abdallah, Bay Middleton, Bobby, Touchstone, King Land, Mariner, Sir John, The Thames, Union Jack, and Worcester.

Also about twenty well-matched pairs of Carriage Horses.

Besides the above the following young serviceable Arab Horses for Sale, ready for work :—

1 Black Arab Horse, 14h. 2½in. 4y. old—Perfect Lady's Horse, very handsome.

1 Grey Arab, 14h. 1in. 5y. old—Grand Hunter, good Hack, up to wei ht, strongly recommended.

1 Bay Arab, 14h. 2in. 5y. old—Grand mover, good Horse, cross country.

1 Bay Arab Galloway, 5y. old—Great power and blood, will make a perfect Hor Small, and perfect Hor Small.

1 Bay Arab, 8y. old—Very handsome, one of the best Hacks in Bombay, good Lady's Horse, property of an Officer going up-country. Also good Side Saddle and Lady's Bridle.

And several other Horses for Sale.

A. ABDOOLLA.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN, By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA. In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mehny, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	30 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 8.0
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.	

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

BISCUITS :

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER AND PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits); ABERNETHY (dry seed); ALBERT (agreeable picnic or wine); ARROWROOT (good soft for children); *BRITANNIA; BROWN MEAL (crisp); COMBINATION; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin); CRACKER (thin cheese); CRACKNEL; DIGESTIVE (brown meal); FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet); *FANCY SWEET; GINGER NUT; HARD MIXED; JOUJOU (light fancy); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (crisp dry); *NAPOLEON (sweet); NICNAC (fancy sweet); *PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet); PEARL (soft, slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TEA (slightly sweet); TOURIST (plain dry); WATER (thin crisp cheese);

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8
	GINGER WAFER.	
Rs. 1 12	½ lb. tins	Rs. 2 0
ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.		
Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS OF TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Advertiser is PREPARED to ADVANCE MONEY against DOCUMENTS or PERSONAL SECURITY. Strict privacy guaranteed.—Address A. C., care of this Paper.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having obtained the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of the SHAHABAD QUARRIES, they hereby give NOTICE that any encroachment on their Rights from the date of this Advertisement will be dealt with according to law.

DONOVAN AND LOWE, Contractors, Bombay and Poona.

Wednesday, 25th October 1871.

NOTICE !!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS, MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNEE, WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Masjid Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs, Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not exceeding between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th of November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment thereof to deposit with the Company security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 26th day of September 1871 :—

"That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 5,000 additional shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at its. 450 each, or a premium of Rs. 100 per share, to the shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said shares, on making application for the same on or before the 1st day of November next, in the proportion of one such new share for every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per share, as aforesaid, and that any and all the shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall become unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors, in such manner and at such time as they may deem proper."

The premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th October to 1st day of November 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 3½, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 interleaved, at

ENGLISH PRICES,

Viz. : 8 As. to the Shilling for Cash; 10 As. for Credit.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c., and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by J. L. B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE MARKET dull. Inquiry for Government Paper.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st Oct. 1871.
Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	35,254 6 8
Merchandize	56,462 14 5
Electric Telegraph	374 0 0
Total Rs.	91,980 5 1

Corresponding week in October, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	55,739 10 11
Merchandize	41,856 0 8
Electric Telegraph	398 15 6
Total Rs.	97,994 11 1
Decrease	5,915 6 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—25TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th October, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Via Red Sea, 25th October, 2-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th October, 12-50 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 21 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th October, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th October, 11-52 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 36 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	3	19
,, Galle	7	50
,, Karrachee	0	36
,, Madras	2	39
	0	6
	4	52
	0	1
	0	10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Arabia	Leslie	Shields, June 29.
	British Princess	Newcastle, July 25.	
	Gladstone	Woollacott	Liverpool, June 21.
	Clarenhouse	Stractian	Mauritius, Sept. 28.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hilbert	Cocoun, Oct. 19.
	Carnarvonshire	Mothill	Newcastle, Aug. 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hindostan, Roskell, to China, &c.
Ship Stockbridge, Condon, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer India, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Snipe, to the Persian Gulf.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
21	Russia (s)	Gibb	London, Sept. 5.
22	Arabia (s)	Mathews	Singapore, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
21	Arcot (s)	.....	.....
22	City of Cambridge (s)	.....	.....

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25th October, 6-15 A.M.—French Mail Steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bivouac (s), 50 cases yellow metal sheeting, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Yeddow (s), 7 cases biscuits, 12 cases hams, and 8 cases cheese, Curustjee and Eduljee.

European (s), 1,326 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddow (s), 6 cases printing paper, 2 cases crockery, 2 cases chests of drawers, and 1 case lamps, Henry Rogers; 22 cases brass sheets, and 1 case buttons, E Tyebaly; 125 cases claret, J Neuberg; 3 cases hardware, B Shapoorjee and Co; 3 cases paper and envelopes, Volkart Brothers.

Roodee, 48 casks empty soda water bottles, B M Punthakey; 7 cases paper, B Shapoorjee; 10 cases candles, 52 kegs bird shot, and 2 cases foolscap paper, The L A and A Co; 12 cases old tom, and 18 cases geneva, Bonnevalle and Sibille; 35 cases confectionery, 8 packages hardware, 3 cases glass beads, and 2 cases card thread, E Tyebaly; 1 case tobacco, 20 cases old tom, 150 boxes candles, and 100 kegs bird shots, H Pestonjee Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Perides, 6 bales cotton, V Ghalashunker; 250 bales cotton, D Bhagoobhoy; 35 bales cotton, D Dossabhoy.

Eastern Belle, 50 bales cotton, G H Fazal & Co; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 44 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, V. Ebram & Co; 530 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 503 bundles myrabolams, P Cursondass.

Erl King (s), 50 bales cotton, S E Sassoon.

Alonzo (s), 5 bales wool, R Mahomed; 69 bales cotton, G Premjee; 22 bales cotton, G Jaigopalldass; 175 bundles gulls, F Narrunjee.

Columbian (s), 13 bales wool, M Toolseedass; 150 bales, cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton, V Bhowan; 53 bales wool, P Canjee; 50 bales cotton, V Vussonjee; 45 bales wool, N Goolallchund; 28 bales cotton, G Runchord.

Gunga (s), 66 bags myrabolams, A Dorabjee; and 5 bags kuhale, E Cassonjee; 2 cases asses, E Ebrahim; 7 cases hair, V Ebram & Co; 7 bales hides and skins, F Damjee; 250 bales coir yarn, M Jaitha; 70 bales wool, S Verjee; 85 bales cotton, B Brothers; 36 bales cotton, P Nensey; 61 bales cotton, L Inderjee; 19 packages turmeric, 2 packages dry ginger.

India (s), 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 90 bales cotton, M Chatoor & Co; 35 bales wool, M Toolseedass; 70 bales cotton, H B Touch & Co; 142 bales cotton, J Dulsookroy; 25 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 6 bales wool, and 14 cases indigo, W Nicol & Co; 4 chests shawls, M Ramchundra; 3 cases shawls, S G Hoosenjee; 2 chests shawls, R Jwalanath.

Gunga (s), 5 casks maharu oil, N and B Wadia and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

India (s), 7 bales hides, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 50 packages red raisin, and 5 bales waste cotton, E Nusserwanjee; 14 chests M opium, F Amejeebhoy; 8 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 50 chests M opium, D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests M opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests M opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests M opium, H Sirdarmul; 18 chests M opium, N J Ebram, 7 chests M opium, H J M A Khalak; 13 chests M opium, B Balchund; 18 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 29 chests M opium, D Ramsook; 16 chests M opium, E Noordin and Co; 11 chests M opium, H Ramgopal; 10 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 23 chests M opium, B Mocuuram, 4 chests M opium, R Samantram; 24 chests M opium, G Koonjlal; 32 chests M opium, N Jooraswarmul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 65 chests M opium, R Elduljee; 22 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 13 chests M opium, B Balchund; 4 chests M opium, C Jusraz; 3 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 13 chests M opium, T Sewsamul.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VIRCOLLA, 25th Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 83.

CANANORE, 25th Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-east, thermometer 78, barometer 29·920.

CARWAR, 25th Oct, 9·30 AM—Weather clear, wind north-east, thermometer 77, barometer 29·90.

TUTICORIN, 25th Oct, 11 AM—Weather fair, wind north-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·705.

MANGALORE, 25th Oct, 1 PM—Weather fair, thermometer 82.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Couchman, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.
Crawford, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Peyton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Hart, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, to join, to Ahmedabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 23rd October 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

11th Regt N I—Lt Col Thatcher, from 14th to 31st Oct 1871, privilege leave.

28th Regt N I—Lt Col C A Moyle, for six days, from the 25th inst.

Staff—Lt Col C O Maude, Depy Judge Advocate P D A, for four days, from 25th inst, on division leave.

Maj Mallaby, 9th Regt N I, will perform the above-mentioned officer's duties during his absence.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters the School of Army Signalling is transferred from Poona to Poorundhar, to which station the men will proceed on the 25th inst.

The Asst Qr Mr Genl, P D A, will make the necessary arrangements.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 21.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic, cap 67, sec 10, is pleased to nominate Francis Stewart Chapman, Esq, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Commission:—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, III. Class.

Mr H Read, Depy Commr, 4th class, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Capt J L Loch, Depy Commr, 4th class, with effect from the 4th April 1871.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioner, IV Class.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Offg Asst Commr, 2nd class, with effect from the 3rd April 1871.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, II. Class.

Capt T W Hogg, Asst Commr, 3rd class, with effect from 3rd April 1871.

Mr L Neill, C.S., Asst Commr, 3rd class, with effect from 26th April 1871.

Capt F B Morris, Asst Commr, 3rd class, with effect from 1st May 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindoostanee and Persian, respectively, have been presented with the authorized donations specified opposite their names:

Mr H F Evans, Offg Settlement Officer, Furruckabad, Rs. 1,000.

Mr A Robinson, Asst Magistrate and Collector, Gorackpore, Rs. 2,000.

Under section 9 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to invest Capt R Bythell, Asst Cantonment Magistrate, Assergurh, in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits for an amount not exceeding Rs 50.

Under section 1 of Act XXIV. of 1863, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of the Asst Commrs, of Akyab, being Courts of the 3rd grade as described in sec 2 of Act I. of 1863, with power to receive and take cognizance of all suits arising within their jurisdiction, which suits under Act I. of 1863, section 9, would be instituted in a Court of a lower grade.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by H M's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

The Rev J Cave-Brown, six months.
The Rev M R Burge, six months.
The Rev W Ayerst, two months.
The Rev F W Homer, six months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt. E. L. Durand, Ben S C, Offg Asst to the Agent of the Govr Genl in Rajpootana (on special duty), has passed the examination prescribed for Officers in political employ in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law and Indian Treaties, and in the Persian language.

Capt J Rutherford, Asst Supt Rev Survey, Mysore, is appointed to act as Depy Supt during the absence of Capt J W M Anderson, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Mr J Woodburn, C S, Asst Settlement Officer, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr P Carnegy or until further orders. This appointment will have effect from the forenoon of the 29th March 1871.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed a probationer in the sixth class of the Financial Department and posted to the Office of the Comptroller General. Mr. Palmer is also appointed to officiate in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification issued by the Foreign Department No 2062, dated 13th Oct 1871, the services of Asst Surg R Harvey, M B, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, Eastern States Agency, Rajpootana, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India.

Lt Cecil John Russell Fulford, of the R A, 1st Wg Sub, 26th Punjab Regt, of N I.—13th Sept 1870.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force—No 3 Horse Light Field Battery.
Lt G B N Martin, of the R A, Offg Sub, to be Sub, vice Lt L H S James, resigned.

Lt (bt Capt) G Lamb, of the R A, Commary of Ord, 3rd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 12th Nov 1871, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 22nd N I, Capt F Duffin, Lt-Col in Staff Corps, to be Maj, from 13th Sept 1871, in room of Maj T Quin, S C, deceased.

Supy Surg George Farrell, of the Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgs to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major (bt Lt-Col) Osborn Wilkinson, of the late 4th Bar Lt Cav, Comdt, 2nd Ben Cav,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Thomas Dawes, of the Ben S C,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Donald Macdonald, of the Ben S C, Dep Supt, Rev Sur Dept,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Edward Joseph de Lautour, of the R A, 1st Sub, Hazara Mountain Bat, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to decide that, for the future, military officers in civil employ proceeding on leave of any description, will not be required to obtain No Demand Certificates from either the Civil or Military Account Department, but No Demand Certificates will, as heretofore, be required from officers in military employ applying for furlough or leave out of India on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col Henry Mills, Ben S C,—20th Oct 1871.

The following promotions are made, from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, para 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet.—To be Captains.

Lts George Woodward Willcock, genl list, Cav; Martin James Moore, genl list, Cav; and Ernest Henry Curtis, genl list, Cav,—20th Oct 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Medl Dept, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg-Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 507 of the 20th June 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Surg Alexander Christison, M D,—20th Oct 1871.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lt C J Walter, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 8th Regt of N I, —arrived at Fort William on the 9th Oct 1871.

The following military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India is published for general information:—

Military, No. 252. India Office, London, 20th Sept.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Col H L Pester, Col T H Sloley, Col W F Radford, Lt-Col A B Bestson, Lt-Col G C Hankin, Capt O Menzies, Capt W J Stewart, Capt H D E W Chester, Capt G E Reade, Capt F P W Freeman, Capt C E Armstrong, Capt D D G Newington, Capt C Hunter, Capt J B Brander, Capt E Vernon, Capt A Harden, Capt M Ramsay, Capt J A Scott, Lt C E Shepherd, per Bagdad, Lt C J Walter, Lt C S Hogge, Lt C C Brownlow, Depy Inspr Gen J Rose, Surg Maj H M Cannon, Surg W Walker, Surg-Maj R McKellar, per steamer 30th Sept, Surg R S Bateson, Apothecary P H Lockwood, Condr M McIntyre, Condr R A Dawson, Sub-Condr R W Sadlier, and Condr W H Manners.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—Col S J Hiro, 6 months; Lt-Col C Irvine, 3 months; Lt-Col E F Litchfield, 6 months; Lt-Col J J Eckford, 6 months; Capt B H Russel, 6 months; Capt F E Wiggens, 6 months; Capt E D Smith, 6 months; Capt J Roberts, 3 months; Capt J Upton, 6 months; Capt F H Alexander, 6 months; Capt E A C Lamprett, 6 months; Capt W Batye, 4 months; Capt J Miller, 6 months; Capt L K Scott, 6 months; Surg-Maj A L Bogle, 4 months; Surg-Maj W White, 6 months; and Surg M E Lackersteen, 6 months.

3. The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz:—Surg-Maj J C Collins, from the 22nd Aug 1871

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P A Buckland, Asst Controller, 3rd grade, is posted to Bengal, but will officiate as Asst Exr of Railway Accounts during the absence of Mr D A Bruce, on duty in the N W P.

The portion of Notification No. 335, dated 9th Dec 1869, posting Mr J Davidson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Punjab, is cancelled, and he is posted with retrospective effect to the Central Provinces.

The following appointments are made in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept of Bengal in the grades specified:—

Mr J McGowan to be Sub-Engr 3rd grade, temporarily. Mr B Elliot, Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporarily.

Mr R Warner, Asst Engr 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, Mysore, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st Sept L.T.I.

Mr J M Lang, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, H H the Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following passed students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are appointed to the P W Dept as Engr Apprentices and posted to the Provinces noted:—

Mr J P Scotland, Punjab Irrigation Branch; Mr J Elston, Indus Valley Railway; Mr E Foster, Bengal Irrigation Branch; Mr A Monies, Bengal Irrigation Branch; Mr J R Bagley, Central Provinces; Mr E Murray, Central Provinces; Mr A Colquhoun, British Burmah; Mr H Luckstedt, Delhi District, Rajpootana Railway; Mr D Lesmond, Neemuch Railway Survey; Mr M Norman, Neemuch Railway Survey; Bhagut Singh, Rajpootana; Mr B Baxter, Indus Valley Railway; and Mr E Douglas, Indus Valley Railway.

Capt R C B Pemberton, R E, Asst Secy to the Govt of India and Offg Supg Engr, has been transferred to the charge of H H the Nizam's State Railway during the absence on furlough of Maj C J Mead, S C, or until further orders.

Mr W G Owen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 28th Sept 1871 from the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate granted him in P W Dept Notifications No 139 of the 7th April 1870, and No 332 of 30th Aug 1871.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Henry Barter, Asst Rev Sur, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Div, Bhawulpoor, is permitted to resign his appointment on the 1st Nov.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Ayrton, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules with effect from the 5th November 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th October 1871.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Secunderabad, 2nd October 1871.

Capt H M Howard, 18th Hussars.
Lt F A Aylmer, R A.
Apothy H J Scott, doing duty Cantonment Hospital.
Passed Hospl Apprentice W S Hendricks, 24th Regt N I.

The following posting and removals are ordered:—

Surg C A Andrews, to 8th Regt N I.
Asst Surg D Kearney, from 41st Regt N I to report himself to the Inspr Genl Indian Med Dept.
Asst Surg E Fawcett, from Depy Inspr Genl's Dept, Ceded Districts, to attached 27th Regt N I.
Asst Apothy J A Douglas, from under orders of Inspr Genl Indian Medl Dept, to do duty as Master Refiner in the Gunpowder Manufactory.

16th October 1871.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—With reference to G O C C dated 11th instant, the Offg Qr Mr-Genl will proceed to Madras on the 24th instant, and will rejoin the C in-C at Trichinopoly.

The following removals are ordered on public grounds:—

Lt-Col A W Ritherdon, from Wing Officer 29th N I to Wing Officer 25th N I, but to continue Offg. 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 21st N I.

Lt Col H S Rammell from Wing Officer 25th N I to Wing Officer 29th N I.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

3rd October 1871.—By the Comdt 2nd L C, appointing Maj S Hodgson, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, and Capt H R E Wellesley, as 2nd Squad Officer, during the absence on duty of Lt-Col W S S Mulcaster.

By the Officer Comdg Pegu Div, appointing Surg H. Ross, M D, 14th Regt N I, to the medical charge of the Garrison Staff, Medical Stores, A Co. Sappers and Miners, and Details, without prejudice to his Regtl duties, vice Surg-Maj C J Rogers, Garrison Surg, removed to Coimbatore, viz, from the 21st Sept 1871, or date of departure.

By the Officer Comdg 3rd Bat 69th Rifles, appointing Lt Lindesay, Asst Instr in Musketry, during the annual course.

By the Officer Comdg 2nd Bn 21st Foot, appointing Lt Hewat, Offg Paymaster to the Bn, vice Lt Nangle, appointed to the 38th Regt N I.

By the Officer Comdg Troops Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lt A G Bridge, 2nd Bn 10th Foot, Station Staff Officer, temporarily—there being no passed officer available.

By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, authorizing the issue of half an ounce of common salt per horse per diem to 13 horses of the 4th Regt L C for 60 days, from 19th Sept 1871.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Col F Mardall, S C, Depy Judge Advocate, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 30 days, from 20th Oct 1871 or date of departure—Privilege leave.

21st Foot—Lt T O Wingate, on duty at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from 1st Nov 1871 to 1st March 1872—Calcutta, to study the native languages, under the provisions of G O G No 482 of 1866.

75th Foot—Capt T T Hodges, from 2nd Oct 1871 or date of Departure—Bombay, S C, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt F M Rocke, attached 36th N I and doing duty with 35th Regt N I from 18th to 27th Sept 1871 in extension of privilege leave—to enable him to join.

Royal Artillery—Intimation having been received by telegram from the C-in-C in India to leave being granted to Lt G H Palmer, A Bat 23rd Brig, this officer is permitted to proceed to England on private affairs for twelve months from date of embarkation.

Medical Dept—Senior Apothy G Wrightman, till 30th Sept 1872—Bangalore and Madras, S C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post-Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday	... October	... 28	Saturday	... December	... 2
Do	...November	... 4	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... do	... 30

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACONACHIE—EDMOND—October 24th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Paton, George A. Maconachie, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, to Margaret Crombie, daughter of John Edmond, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARGIN—October 21st, at Agra, the wife of James Ferguson Cargin, Barrack Master, of a son.

EASTON—October 21st, at Jounpore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Easton, C.E., Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, of a son.

JOHNSTON—October 22nd, at Secunderabad, the wife of Thomas Masterman Hardy Johnston, Esq., M. inst. C.E., Secretary H. H. the Nizam's Government, P. W. Department, of a daughter.

LEES—October 17th, at Elysium House, Simla, the wife of Dr. L. H. Lees, late of Umballa, of a son.

MARSHALL—October 14th, at Wellington, the wife of Captain Marshall, Royal Artillery, of a son.

OLIVANT—October 19th, at Muttra, the wife of Captain A. Olivant, R.S.C., of a son.

STEPHEN—October 18th, at Dera Ghazee Khan, the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. Stephen, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

VERNEDE—WELSH—October 19th, at Kotagherry, Neilgherries by the father of the bride, Conrad Ridsdale Vernede, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Travancore Government, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Reverend William Welsh, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Madras.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—October 15th, at Ghuljee Lodge, Murree, Frances Emeue, the loving and beloved wife of R. Chambers, Lieutenant, H.M. 95th Regiment, aged 30.

SWETENHAM—October 12th, at Bareilly, Robert Edmund, the infant son of Lieutenant R. Swetenham, 27th Punjab Infantry, aged 1 month and 20 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871.

As Mr. Crawford's defence was not published by Government yesterday, and Mr. Crawford himself was, we regret to say, too ill to attend the meeting of the Bench, the Justices were, of course, unable to do any business. The spirit animating them, however, found plenty of ways of displaying itself. It prompted one act of spitefulness—the impotent resolution not to confirm the minutes of the previous meeting—which, after the clear explanation given by the Chairman of the meaning of confirming minutes, and in face of the fact that no formal confirmation is required by the Municipal Act, could have no other effect than to bring ridicule on the proceedings of the Bench. However natural and well-founded the indignation of the Justices at Mr. Crawford's conduct may be, it is absurd for them to act as if everything the Commissioner has done is unreasonable and illegal, and ought to be repudiated; and, in any case, the rules of business should not be set aside for the gratification of a spirit of revenge. Mr. Maxwell expressed in plain terms the general opinion, when he said that he had ceased to have any confidence in the Municipal Commissioner or the subordinate financial officers; and there can be no doubt that, so far as regards the voting of money for any purpose whatever, the Bench is perfectly justified in declining to give the present Executive the control of any portion of the funds raised from the ratepayers, while the grave charges brought by Mr. Hope's Committee remain unrefuted. Matters are now further complicated by the high-handed interference of Government to compel the Commissioner to disregard the express orders of the Bench, that he should not pay the Police out of the Municipal revenues after the end of August. No one disputes the power of Government to act in this way, if it likes. The Government here is absolute, and can at any moment, if it so pleases, abolish its own creation, the Bench of Justices, and resume the direct management of Municipal affairs. It is also, we imagine, competent for the Justices to reject the responsibility for the administration of the local revenues when all real power is taken away from them.

It is unfortunately by no means an unusual thing to read in the Police reports of Europeans being brought before the Magistrate as without employ. The scarcity of work alone is the cause which brings nine out of ten of these men within the arm of the law, and consequently "vagrants" can hardly be a suitable term to apply to men so situated. The question therefore arises, why is it that these men (unwilling, as a rule, to beg their way) cannot succeed in finding employment? To any one who has ever employed Europeans the answer is plain: these men generally put a very high figure upon the value of their work; they imagine that the mere fact of their being Europeans enhances their work cent per cent. "You will not, surely, compare my work with that of a native," say they; but we must confess that, skilled labour apart, we are unable to see the difference. We shall, no doubt, be told that a European is quite capable of performing double the work done by a native in a day. Granted—but then is the European employed willing to work as a native will? Not a bit of it. He will work as he likes, he will stop when he pleases; and he will be discontented at the close because his work has been (as he is pleased to call it) undervalued.

Very many employers would, we are certain, engage Europeans in particular works, provided that they could do so at a reasonable cost, but these destitute countrymen of ours have a soul above that kind of thing. Where a native would ask ten, they ask fifty, and then wonder that their proposals are rejected. That the actual necessaries of life for a European in India very far exceed those of a native, of course we are not prepared to deny, but we certainly consider that a much narrower limit might be placed upon these wants than is generally allowed. What a European may actually live and do well upon, though of course he would like something better, is a question yet to be answered, though we are of opition that it is something very much less than is generally believed. How else do many of our pensioners live? But by the number of Europeans out of employ in Bombay we think the majority of such individuals do not recognise the fact that it is quite possible for them to help themselves in many different ways other than searching for employment at Rs 100, 50, &c., a month. There are many ways of employing themselves which never seem to strike a destitute European, or, if they do so occur to them, they are never put into execution as far as we know. Yet in Bombay we should think the ways and means were by no means scarce or difficult to start. The real thing is that pride stops the way; the European is too proud to take anything which does not give him a superior standing as he is pleased to call it. To keep body and soul together, really to do a great deal more—in fact, to keep him in comfort—the destitute name a certain sum, but this generally far in excess of their actual wants. Liquor is always calculated, and to a certain extent we admit it in our calculations as an actual necessary, but not to the extent it is allowed for. Many other things are counted, unnecessary to mention here, which do not constitute actual necessaries; and directly he comes below this estimate, as far as we can judge from every-day life, the destitute one loses pluck, he wanders about in search of employment, as he says—to beg say we—and in consequence fails speedily into the hands of the police.

It is all very well, our readers may say, to point out these things, but what remedy can you suggest? Remedies are not, as a rule, easy things to find, but we think we can point out one or two here. In the first place we should like to see some European stalls in our market, and to see some endeavours made to supply pure milk and good butter and eggs; these tradesare within reach of all European pensioners, or European poor; no great capital is required, and if the profits be small still they are certain. But what we should like to see established in Bombay, with a view of improving the condition of destitute Europeans, is a corps of *Commissionaires*, on the same organisation as that carried out at present in London. We have only to remember on what a small capital the English corps in London was first established to gather courage for the attempt here. The real difficulties are few, and, with such a corps, houses of industry might be dispensed with, as, if a man would not work, neither should he eat; employment and reasonable pay having once been found, a man refusing to work, and having no visible means of subsistence, should be simply sent to jail to learn reason. Apart from this we can see few objections; that bugbear exposure is obviously disposed of by the fact that such a thing is unknown amongst the men themselves. No weather is too hot or rainy for them to perambulate Bombay for charity, consequently the same exercise can be gone through again; besides, we have a great deal more of sun hats and umbrellas than is necessary. That such a corps as we have mentioned would be useful in Bombay we have no manner of doubt, and we trust we shall see the same established in our city before long.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazette*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Society will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at 5 P.M.

1—To consider the present position of the Society; and
2—To elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing Session.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

THE purpose of the second letter regarding the Cotton Frauds Act which has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Governor of this Presidency is to point out the illegality of the grant of Rs. 20,000 made by His Excellency out of the funds of the Cotton Department to the Indian branch of the International Exhibition in London. The Chamber contends that, if there be any surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditure in carrying out the purposes of the Act, the export fee on cotton ought to be reduced. The grant of Rs. 20,000 was simply so much taken away from Bombay for an object which the Imperial Government would have been quite willing to pay for.

PERHAPS the most prolific source from which the class usually designated "loafers" has been contributed has been the ships which have brought horses to India from Australia. We frequently hear instances of men having been engaged in Australia to take charge of horses on the voyage to India, who have been induced to accept the situation, without any arrangement for a return passage, by glowing descriptions of the chances of success for Europeans coming to this country, and who on being left on these shores find out how false have been the prospects held out to them, and helplessly drift into Strangers' Homes or destitution. We are now glad to notice that a new section has been added to the European Vagrancy Act of 1869, by which it has been enacted that "when any person of European extraction lands in India, being or having been during his passage to India in charge of, or in attendance upon, any animal, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the consignee of such animal, or the agents in India for the sale of such animal, or if such consignee or agent cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant." This provision comes into force on the 1st January next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CO

manner in which they have assisted the Bench in their capacity of members of the Finance Committee."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney asked if this committee was to be continued.

The Chairman—Do you really expect me to answer that question?

Dr. Blaney—I think the Bench ought to do something in the matter—either to abolish the Committee or retain it.

The Chairman—Then give notice of a motion.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The next business on the list was the consideration of the report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1870.

Rao Saheb Wishvanath Narayen Mundlik proposed that the report should lie on the table, because he thought it would be impracticable to take up the consideration of the budget and the Commissioner's report till Government had passed its resolution on the report of the committee of enquiry.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

THE VEHAR DAMS.

The Chairman said the next matter for consideration was a letter from Mr. Russell Aitken to the Clerk to the Justices, dated September 1871, on the subject of Captain Tulloch's Report on the Vehar Dams. He remarked that as this letter had been printed, and had probably been seen by all the gentlemen interested in it, it might lie on the table.

Major Payne-Barras—I beg to propose that we take no notice whatever of that letter.

The Chairman—I think that means, in official language, that it lie on the table. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought the letter might be treated somewhat more respectfully than Major Barras wished.

It was agreed that the letter should lie on the table.

A PETTION.

A petition was then laid before the Bench from Lingoo Rajanna, complaining that his house was pulled down by Municipal officers in 1866 without previous notice being given to that effect, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon. The papers, having been circulated to the Justices, were taken as read.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he wished to know whether there was any answer to the allegation of the complainant that his house was pulled down without any notice having been given to him.

Captain Henry—I presume that in this the statute of limitations might not be too rigidly applied, if it were found that a wrong had been committed. Is there any answer in point of fact to the allegation? The man might not have known the law.

The Chairman—It is a misfortune if a man does not know the law, but it cannot be helped. If a wrong is done to any inhabitant of Bombay under the English law he has his rights and remedies, but I do not know what can be done when a man sleeps over his rights from 1866 to 1871. If you like, in the present flourishing state of our finances, to give him compensation without enquiry, that is a matter for your consideration. (Laughter.) I suppose there are no gentlemen here who would allow any wrong thing to be done even though the statute of limitations could be applied.

Mr. Maclean—The reason is given, that the house was in a ruinous condition.

The Chairman—That is a question of fact. The man may have some right, but we are not exactly a legal tribunal. Some gentleman might propose that the motion be referred to a committee, and I should be glad to propose that Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee should be put upon it.

Mr. Nowrojee—I only wished to make these remarks for the credit of the Municipal establishment. It would be wrong to take advantage of an ignorant man. Even though the house was in a ruinous state, due notice should have been given before steps were taken to pull it down.

Mr. Maxwell said the petitioner had taken legal advice many years ago, and having then found that he had no claim he now tried the petition dodge.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick proposed that the correspondence should be recorded. Such a long time had elapsed that there might be concealed equities, which lawyers were best able to judge of.

The papers were recorded.

THE PIECE OF VACANT GROUND IN MEADOW STREET.

The Chairman said the next business was that the Municipal Commissioner should apply for sanction to sell by public auction a piece of ground in Meadow Street. Mr. Crawford, however, was not present. The following memorandum on the subject had been circulated amongst the Justices:—

"About two years ago, the shop of Messrs. Grant, saddlers, situate at the junction of Meadow and Forbes' Streets, was destroyed by fire. On the ground thus becoming vacant, the owners, Messrs. Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Cursetjee Pestonjee Porter, applied for permission to rebuild upon it, but as there was no part of Meadow Street which more required widening than this, the application was not entertained. On examining the plans submitted by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Cursetjee, it was found that in order to follow out the "improvement line" (recommended by the Bench some years ago), it would be necessary for the Municipality to take up 153 out of the 231 square yards, left vacant, and accordingly the owners were informed that only the balance, 78 square yards, could be retained by them. To build upon such a small portion of ground did not suit the owners, who greatly wished to be allowed to remain in possession of the whole. As this could not be allowed they held out for the purchase of the 231 square yards at Rs. 92 per square yard, which by their title deeds they proved was the amount they had paid for the ground. There was no other alternative than to offer them the same price for the piece of land that was required for improving the street, but as in the discussion that went on, it appeared that they might be inclined to go to law to try the question of the damage they sustained (from having to give up so much of the ground, that what remained was quite useless to them), it was considered best to purchase the whole area.

"Now, 153 square yards at Rs. 92 per square yard was Rs. 14,076, and adding to that 25 per cent. of the original cost, or Rs. 5,275 as compensation for injury done, the total would have been Rs. 19,351.

"This would only have put the Municipality in possession of about two-thirds of the ground, whereas by buying the whole area at Rs. 92, the ground would be purchasable for Rs. 21,100 and there would be no further liability on account of the claim for damages. The Municipality, therefore, purchased the whole of the ground for Rs. 21,100, and deducting from that amount the sum realized by the sale of the portion of ground, recently sold by public auction to Mr. Ardaseer Merbee Framjee, and admeasuring 96 6/9 square yards, viz., Rs. 8,906-1-7, the actual cost of the portion of ground taken up for street improvement is only Rs. 12,193-14-5, or about Rs. 90 per square yard."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee asked if the plot of ground had not been sold.

The Chairman—A portion of it has.

Mr. Nowrojee also wished to know whether the original purchase was made with the previous sanction of the Bench.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I suppose the property has been sold first, and you are now being asked to sanction the proceeding?

Mr. Rimington—It is a curious thing that first acts are done and then sanction asked afterwards. (Laughter.) I think the sale of the small portion for about Rs. 9,000 requires some explanation, especially when we consider that the whole 153 square yards cost the Municipality Rs. 21,000. May I ask if the purchase of this ground had been sanctioned? The proceeding appears somewhat anomalous, and I do not understand how the Bench, without getting further information on the subject, can be asked to sanction this sale.

The Chairman—I am sorry I cannot answer the question. I believe there was a general sort of sanction given some time ago.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—I think that as the Municipal Commissioner is absent it would be better to postpone the consideration of this question. The custom hitherto has been simply for the Commissioner to send in a requisition to the owner of the house, and to settle the dispute by arbitration.

Mr. Maclean—Well, the Commissioner had a general sanction to do this for the improvement of streets.

Mr. Narayen—Yes; but my opinion is that in this case he has gone beyond the powers given to him for the improvement of streets.

Mr. Rimington seconded the proposal of Mr. Narayen, which was carried.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

The meeting was then constituted into a special general meeting to consider the Municipal Commissioner's budget.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said—I think that as you have all read the report of the select committee no explanation is required of my reasons for bringing forward the motion of which I have given notice. I may say that I had once entire confidence in the whole of the municipal officers, but I cannot say I have now. I beg the pardon of the Health Officer, for I allude entirely to the financial department. I think it is the duty of the whole of us to defer going into this business till the action of Government upon the report of the committee is known. (Hear, hear.) There can be but one opinion on this, and perhaps you will allow me, in addition to my resolution, to propose that this special general meeting may be postponed till Thursday, the 23rd November next, and that the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget shall be deferred till the Government has taken action upon the report of Mr. Hope's committee.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney—I would submit that our respectful representations of the whole state of the municipal affairs should be also sent to Government, in order that further delay may not occur. It may be represented that already the municipal business has been suspended, since we are not able to forward the Budget, and that if speedy action is taken it may save us from getting into more serious troubles than those we have already.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I think Mr. Hope's committee have already effectually made these representations for us.

The Chairman—I beg to bring forward the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner which may influence you somewhat as to the length of time you will adjourn the meeting for the consideration of the budget:—

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, with reference to the Bench's Resolution of 11th June 1871, directing me to restrict my payment for the Police to Rs. 2,94,385, that I have received an order from Government for the payment of the force for September.

In this difficulty, I have taken legal advice, and being advised that it is wrong to pay the Police for the month of September last, I have this day paid the force.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner Office, Bombay, 21st October 1871.

Mr. Maclean—Then Government has already taken charge of the Municipality?

Dr. Blaney—Then that ends the matter.

Mr. Rimington conferred with Mr. Maclean.

Captain Henry—Is the Controller or any officer of the Municipality present who can explain whether the Gas Company have a claim against the Municipality for two lakhs of rupees? If they have, perhaps they had better proceed to law, and take what little money there is left. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maclean's motion was then carried, and

The Chairman intimated the adjournment of the meeting, in terms of the motion, till the 23rd November.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. KEMPSON, Director of Public Instruction, N.W.P., is expected to arrive from England on the 24th instant.—*Pioneer.*

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, who returns to Allahabad next week, will retain charge of the Small Cause Court at this station for some time further.—*Ibid.*

AMONG the Civilians who take leave during the course of the year, we can enumerate Messrs. W. Young, F. Henvey, W. Oldham, F. Halsey, R. Edwards, and H. M. Chase. The two first on this list leave immediately. —*Ibid.*

THE *Mofussilite*, remarking on the large amounts of country produce to be seen being conveyed along the Grand Trunk Road on carts instead of on the railway, thinks Umballa would be a good place for the Committee on the decrease in railway receipts to obtain statistics of the diversion of traffic from the railway to the road.—*Ibid.*

MESSRS. COURT, Vansittart, and Paterson, are expected to retire this year. It is also rumoured that Messrs. Forbes and Bramly will soon follow them. Should all these come true, the Civil Service in the N. W. P. will have cause to rejoice over a very unusual windfall of promotions, but the local administration cause to deplore the loss of some of its most valued servants.—*Ibid.*

ARCHDEACON PRATT will leave Calcutta on his next visitation tour on the 26th December, proceeding first to Ghazeepore, from whence he will travel through Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, reaching Mussoorie on the 5th of May, where he will remain during the hot season.

PILGRIMS.—Tremendous numbers of pilgrims are travelling to a certain place in the chord line of the E. I. Railway, called Bydanath. The passengers that accumulate at Bankipoor find no accommodation in the ordinary trains, and are often packed away in goods trains to that place of pilgrimage. What a judicious regard for the physical and spiritual welfare of third class travellers!—*Indian Mirror.*

NAWAB OF LOHAROO.—We learn that the Nawab of Loharoo has established a female school in his territory. He has obtained a schoolmistress from Delhi on a salary of Rs. 30 a month. As example is better than precept, the Nawab is causing the members of his own family to learn how to read and write. He has also passed an order that every girl who attends the school will get a monthly allowance of one rupee. A press is also to be set up.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE RAJAH OF NABAH.—We are glad to learn that the new Rajah of Nabah promises well both for his principality and for his subjects. All superfluous expenses incurred in the time of the late Rajah have been stopped, and economy is now the order of the day. The Rajah has also caused a letter-box to be placed at the gate of his court, so that all persons who may have complaints to make, or grievances to represent, may do so by dropping their petitions into the box.—*Ibid.*

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA officiated on Sunday the 22nd (yesterday) at Rhotuck, and is expected to-day at Delhi, where his Lordship will remain till this day week, Monday, the 30th. He purposes visiting Bulandshaur on the 31st instant, Toondla on the 2nd November (remaining over Sunday), Agra on the 6th (remaining over Sunday), Bhurtpore on the 14th, Muttara on the 17th (remaining over Sunday), Allyghur on the 21st, Cawnpore on the 23rd (remaining over Sunday), Mirzapore on the 31st (remaining over Sunday), Chunar on the 4th of December, Arrah on the 6th, Dinapore and Bankipore on the 8th (remaining over Sunday), and arriving at Calcutta on the 13th December.—*Ibid.*

A NATIVE PREDICTION.—A native literary society of Agra lately made public a prediction based on the "Narpate," a Hindoo book on astrology, that in A. D. 1873, a large Empire will come under the British sway, and be annexed to its dominions. A native contemporary, in noticing the above, says, that should this prediction come true Lord Mayo should give a very rich reward to the members of the Society, not only because they have been predicting some happy event, but also because they are men of sound scientific abilities. Our contemporary, on account of his defective knowledge of geography, no doubt, asserts that as Russia and Prussia are the *only two* large Empires in the world, it is very probable that one of the two will be annexed to the British dominions.—*Ibid.*

A TESTIMONIAL.—As Mrs. DuBois, the wife of the Rev. DuBois, head master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and pastor of the Church Mission Chapel at Black Town, is about to proceed to England, the children attending the Church Mission Sunday School, intend, this evening, to present her with a sandal-wood case as a token of their appreciation for the warm interest she has taken in their welfare.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 23.

VALUABLE PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Whilst two police constables of the B. division were proceeding on beat duty, at about half-past five o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, they observed smoke issuing from the roof of a godown situated on the 2nd Line Beach, and belong to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The constables hastened to the tannah station, which was not far off, and reported what they had seen, whereupon, a sergeant and other police officers quickly repaired to the godown, and, forcing open the door, effected an entrance into the place, and there found a number of chests of indigo which were stored in the godown on fire, and that the flames had reached the roof of the godown, and had burnt a portion of it. The police officers at once set about bringing such of the chests of indigo as were not injured, or only partly injured, out of the godown, and exerted themselves to put out the fire. They worked with the buckets which they carried with them, and the fire engines of the Sea Custom House, being also brought, were used with much effect, and the flames were soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known. The chests of indigo, which were in the godown, were put in there on the previous day, and it appears that the indigo was packed in cotton. About eighteen chests of indigo are reported to have been destroyed, and the value of the property is set down at about 10,000 rupees. It was fortunate that the fire was discovered as early as it was, and that the progress of the flames was speedily arrested, for, adjacent to the godown in which the fire occurred, on the north side of it, is Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s liquor godown.—*Ibid.*

AFGHANISTAN.

6TH OCTOBER.—The Ameer made the following remarks respecting Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan in Durbar to-day:—"I have been deceived by Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan. It was he who after the death of the late Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan in Herat influenced the late Ameer Azim Khan against me, and caused the differences which have arisen between me and my brothers. On many occasions I have suspected Uslum Khan of treachery, and punished him by putting him in prison and banishing him from Afghanistan. He went away to Balkh and the Punjab, where he remained for some time, and then returned to Cabul and asked my pardon, assuring me that he would never do anything against me again. When he took an oath, I was deceived in him so far that I allowed him more than my own sons and brothers, and gave him full power to carry on the business of the State. Although I treated Sirdar Aslum Khan so kindly, he did not leave off his bad habits, and designed a plan how I should be murdered. In short Sirdar Aslum Khan has been the cause of the present state of my family.

7th—The Ameer held a private council to-day, at which Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan and Shahmurd Khan were present. Some important matters were discussed. After the meeting Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan took leave of the Ameer, and left for Herat. There are different reports about this morning's meeting. Some say that the Ameer is going to make Shahghasee Uttaoolla Khan and Sirdar Shah Pasund Khan, officers of Sirdar Yakoob Khan's troops, prisoners, and to confiscate their property; while others have it that the Ameer has it in contemplation to take their lives.

8th.—The Ameer ordered Sirdar Zakurya Khan to put the murderers of the late General Furramoorz Khan and the Moosahil of the late Sirdar Uslum Khan, who are imprisoned, to death. "They do not deserve to be so severely punished," replied Sirdar Zakurya Khan, "because the man shot the General by Sirdar Uslum Khan's order and not of his own will."

Regarding the bodies of the late Sirdars Uslum Khan and Mohamed Hoosain Khan, no one can say what has become of them. It is reported that the Ameer had their bodies buried in prison, but no one has seen them. *Delhi Gazette.*

THE MEETING OF THE EMPEROR AT SALZBURG.—The *Estafette Boulogne* states that a circular despatch, dated the 12th September last, has been addressed by Count Beust to the representatives of Austro-Hungary abroad on the Salzburg meeting, and that it has been communicated to the Governments to which they are accredited. A similar despatch has been issued by Prince Bismarck. Count Beust's despatch remarks on the friendly relations which have been re-established between the Sovereigns and Governments of Austro-Hungary and Germany, and states that the Conference at Gastein and Salzburg resulted in clearly showing an identity of interests and aims between those powers. It adds that an arrangement has been arrived at, by which all questions that may arise in future shall be treated by the two powers in common, after previous consultation, in a manner calculated to maintain the peace of Europe. The arrangement thus contains nothing to cause anxiety to another State; it is, on the contrary, a guarantee of peace to all States.

THE CALCUTTA DOUBLE MURDER.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

At the Calcutta Coroner's Court, on the 21st inst., the Coroner, with a Jury, held an inquest on the bodies of Rajoee Ruttonjee and his wife Jessodah Bai, who were murdered in the house, No. 179, Dhurramtollah, on Wednesday night last.

Mr. W. Marsh Osmond produced a plan of the premises, No. 179, Dhurrumtollah Street.

Dr. Kernot, Acting Police Surgeon, said that on the 19th of October he examined the bodies of Ragojee and Jessodah Bai, and after describing the numerous wounds on the persons of the murdered man and woman, said that these wounds were sufficient to cause death, and might have been inflicted by the adze produced. He then described the wounds on the body of the murderer, and said that these also might have been caused by the adze.

Dr. John Hinder, Assistant Surgeon of the Chandney Hospital, also described the wounds on the prisoner. He asked prisoner how he got the wounds, and prisoner said, "There was a Parsee carrying on an intrigue with my mistress, and she had left her husband's bed and gone to the Parsee. He went and woke his master, and called him to see what his wife was doing. The master brought a chamber-lamp in his hand, and came into the room where the Parsee and his mistress were. The Parsee attacked him, and the light became extinguished, and he picked up a *koodali* and laid about him, intending to kill the Parsee, but he killed his master by mistake. As it was dark, he did not know whom he was hitting. In respect to his mistress he was not sorry, because he got 18 cuts on her account on one occasion by the *burra sahib*." He said the wound on his ear was caused by a bite from the Parsee.

Jeebee Bai stated she was the wife of Damoodah, and lived at No. 179, Dhurramtollah Street, with her husband. Her uncle Ragojee and aunt Jessodah Bai were also living in the house. There was a Parsee visitor in the house on the 18th, named Framjee. He had been staying there three days. They all occupied the upper floor of the house. She heard from her deceased uncle that Mr. Framjee was asked to come and stay at the house, as it was his intention to get rid of the durwan Jessah. She did not know why the durwan was to be turned away. He was told to leave the service by her aunt, and he said he would not go just now, but would go after three or four months. He was a bad-tempered man. When called by any one, he would answer, "I shall not come just now." On Wednesday night, she and her husband went to bed at 9 p.m. Her aunt and uncle and the Parsee, Mr. Framjee, were in the house, and they retired to bed at the same time. She was awoke by hearing Mr. Framjee calling out from below stairs, "Chowkeydar!" She awoke her husband, who took a light which she prepared, and he went down by the staircase near the door of her room, the door of which was barred apparently, as it was left on the previous night, and she opened it for her husband to go down. He went down, and she remained up. She was then the only person on the upper floor. Neither her uncle, aunt, nor the Parsee, were there. She found the front door leading on to the verandah ajar, and not barred. Her husband returned up that same staircase almost immediately. He brought back with him the light she prepared, of a piece of folded cloth steeped in oil. There was but one light on the upper floor, a hanging globe-light, in the sitting-room where Framjee slept. It hangs low. When my husband returned, he said, "He is following me, mind the door quick." She fastened first the back, and then the front door. She had never heard prisoner threaten to injure her uncle, aunt, or anybody else. Her aunt Jessodah Bai did beat the prisoner with a slipper. It is now a month or six weeks ago. The adze belonged to her uncle, and was kept in the open godown adjoining the cook-room. The knife was the knife she used to cut vegetables with. It was then very rusty, and she could not find it for two or three days before Wednesday last. She asked the durwan about it, and he said he did not know where it was. It was not in the same condition, and it was much sharper and brighter now, and she meant it had been sharpened.

To the Foreman—The prisoner used to act as durwan, and would clean the furniture upstairs, bring water, cut wood, and clean bird-cages, of which they had five, and also the cooking and eating utensils.

To the Court—They used to eat their food downstairs in the cook-room. Four of them used to eat together. The durwan would eat by himself after they had finished.

To the Foreman—The witness did not see any one following her husband when he returned up the back staircase.

To the Court—Saw the bodies of her uncle and aunt lying dead in the upstairs room, where they were brought by the Coroner's order from below.

Damoodah Jagojee said he had lived with his uncle Ragojee Ruttonjee and his aunt Jessodah at No. 179, Dhurramtollah. They were dead, and he had pointed out their dead bodies to the Jury. The prisoner Jessah was their servant. He was called durwan by outsiders, but the inmates used to style him Jessah. He used to live on the lower floor, and the rest of the family on the upper floor. He remembered last Wednesday night, 18th of October. He went to bed at about 9 P.M. He was awoke between 10 and 11 P.M. by his wife, and he and his wife came out of the room. She said there was a *goolmal* downstairs, but he heard nothing. Told her to prepare a light, and she rolled up some cloth into a wick, put oil on it, and lighted it. He carried the lighted wick, and went down the back-stairs into the cook-room, from there to the godown, past the durwan's bed, and stopped near to the circular brick screen round the bathing place. With the dim light he held, he saw the bodies of his uncle and aunt lying in the next room, just in the same position as when the Coroner saw them. The bodies did not move, and he could see blood. He did not see the durwan, but saw the adze (produced) in the open godown. He did not hear the Parsee's voice again, as the police came. He had never observed any undue familiarity between his aunt and prisoner, nor did he suspect any. He never heard the durwan threaten his uncle or aunt.

To a Juror—When he was going down by the back staircase, he found the door of the staircase open. He did not see anybody open it.

Framjee Muncherjee stated he was a Parsee, and came from Bombay. Had been in Calcutta three years. Knew Ragojee and his wife since their arrival in Calcutta from Port Blair. They were then living in the house in which they were killed. The prisoner Jessah was their servant. He too came from Port Blair. Used often to visit at Ragojee's house, but did not sleep there until lately. Two days before the murder (Monday, 16th) Ragojee said he was afraid of his servant Jessah, and asked him to come and live with him for a few days, until he turned him out. He consented, and slept there on the night of the 16th, but not on the 17th. On Wednesday Ragojee sent for him, and he went. They had a bed made up for him in the hall on the floor. He retired to bed at about 9 P.M. There was a light in the hall in a globe-lamp. As he thought, between 10 and 11, he was awoke by Jessodah shaking him. He was lying with his head to the east. His head was nearest to the doorway leading into her room. She said, "There is a noise downstairs, get up soon." After saying that she went downstairs by the south staircase, and he followed about three paces behind her downstairs. They took no light. When they got to the foot of the stairs, she went into the lower room in advance of him. He saw Ragojee on the ground. There was a dim light, but where it came from he did not know. On the top of Ragojee was the durwan Jessah, and Jessodah went and caught hold of Jessah, to pull him off her husband. He also laid hold of him, but he jerked up his head and struck him in the mouth, and witness then ran out through the front door, and called out, "Parawallah!" He had not noticed any blood up to that time. There was no one there to answer. He then went towards the masjid and brought a *paraowallah*, where he found one standing. Witness said there was murder being committed. He took him to the house, and sent him in first, and he remained outside. The *paraowallah* laid hold of the durwan near the entrance. Jessah said, "Seize him" (pointing to witness), and another *paraowallah* seized him. Then many other policemen came. He followed inside, and saw the body of Jessodah Bai lying at the feet of her husband, who was also lying on the ground near the place where he had before seen them. There was much blood about, and both had wounds. He did not hear Jessah cry out at all for police. He was of opinion that when he went to call the police, neither that Ragojee nor his wife were wounded, but they were wounded while he had gone for a *paraowallah*. He did not see any weapon in Jessah's hand. Was quite sure that neither Jessodah nor himself took any light downstairs. So long as he had known Ragojee and his wife Jessoda, he had never had reason to suspect that Jessodah permitted any undue familiarity from the durwan. He was never threatened by prisoner, nor did he hear him threaten Ragojee or his wife.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence, prisoner, who had refused to ask any questions of any witnesses, intimated his desire to make a statement. After having been cautioned by the Coroner, he made the following statement:—"I was sleeping downstairs. That man (pointing to Framjee) was sleeping in the room upstairs, where the glass-cases were. I saw Framjee and Jessodah Bai sleeping together on the bed on the floor of the upstairs room. I saw this, and called out to my master and said, "Turn this man out of the house, or I shall get out myself." The three, Ragojee, Jessodah Bai, and Framjee, came downstairs. My master said, "What is it?" I said, "Turn that man out, don't come near me, I am going to sleep." Then all three fell on me and threw me down, and Framjee hit me on the ear. I struggled, and Framjee ran away. Then there was beating going on. He struck me with this adze on the foot and ran away. I went out and called out, "Puckara!".

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned till Saturday next, the 28th instant.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any (through success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa) have succeeded in obtaining their perfect system of preparation to the same degree of excellence. The Spaniards, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Sheen Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Grocer, Mark Lane, E.C.

POSTAL CHARGES.

INCREASE OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO OR FROM INDIA PASSING THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a lot of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Director General of the Post Office in India on the subject of postal charges. The following shows the result of the correspondence:—

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 12, dated the 16th May 1871.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Public Despatch No. 17, dated 9th March 1871, from which we regret to learn that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury finally decline to concede certain claims which we have made for the relief of the tax-payers of British India.

2. We have urged in previous despatches that it is unjust to saddle this country with a charge of £12,269 in respect of the postal services between Galle and Calcutta, explaining that our postal interest in this branch of the lines served by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is so insignificant that we could readily even dispense with it altogether.

3. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury point out finally that, for reasons given, this branch line has been rightly treated as an incident of the whole service undertaken by the contractors. To this we desire to reply that we have never, for a moment, disputed the correctness of this statement. Our claim has been throughout simply this, that, inasmuch as the branch line between Galle and Calcutta is necessary only "as an incident of the whole service," and would never have been sanctioned for the direct postal benefits obtained from it, its cost should have been, and should now be, distributed equitably among the several countries in whose interest the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company was made.

4. We continue to consider this claim indisputably fair and equitable, and we cannot accept as in any respect a satisfactory and sufficient answer to it, the allegation that it would be inconvenient to "unsettle the whole arrangements in order to determine how the relief," to which this country is justly entitled, is "to be made good by the various other contributors."

5. Again, we have remonstrated against the injustice of the exception by the British Post Office of the whole of the excess postage collected as well in British India as in Great Britain upon the mails despatched by the French packets, and have emphatically claimed for the revenues of British India the portion of that excess collected in India.

6. The only answer afforded to this claim is, that the Lords of the Treasury, "having given it their consideration, are not prepared to alter or disturb the present arrangement."

7. In this case, again, nothing is left for us but to express our regret that this country is thus deprived of revenue which may be of no considerable amount, but which nevertheless it ought not to lose.

RESOLUTION.—It appears from this correspondence that the average actual payment received by the Indian Post Office for carrying letters addressed to Great Britain does not, after deducting the discount paid on the sale of the postage labels, exceed three pies for a letter weighing half an ounce, and that in respect to letters addressed to other foreign countries *viâ* Great Britain, there is a positive loss.

2. The charge for a letter weighing the equivalent of half an ounce carried from one place to another in India (deducting the average discount), is 2½ pie. Moreover, the Indian Post Office makes specially costly arrangements for expediting the mails received from and addressed to the United Kingdom. So that it has, on the whole, at present, to bear an annual loss on this account of about three lakhs of rupees (£30,000).

3. The Government of India has made earnest and repeated endeavours to induce the Imperial Government to consent to a distribution of the postal revenue derived from these letters more equitable to British India.

4. These endeavours have been unsuccessful; and it is evident that no relief can be expected in this way. On the contrary, the reduction of the fixed rate of exchange for adjusting transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee, has deprived the Indian revenues of an important compensation.

5. Eleven pence (the amount payable to the British Post Office on each half ounce letter) cost at 2*s.* the rupee, 7 annas 4 pie; at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee, it costs more than 7 annas 7 pie: so that the alteration of the fixed rate of exchange, however just in itself, has deprived the revenues of India of rather more than 3 pie on each half ounce letter for the postage on which it has to account to the British Post Office.

6. It would be quite unjustifiable for the Government of India to continue to carry the correspondence of this country with the rest of the world at a heavy charge to the general revenues.

7. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, therefore, reluctantly resolves that the Director General of the Post Office shall be instructed to arrange for the levy, from the earliest convenient date, on behalf of the Indian revenues, of additional postage at the rate of 1*d.* or 8 pie on each half ounce letter which passes to or from India through Great Britain and in respect to which accounts have to be rendered to the British Post Office.

8. The Director General must further report whether the use of labels of specified denominations may not be rendered compulsory for the payment of the postage on letters despatched by the contract mail steamers to places out of British India, and, if so, whether the charge for discount on the sale of these labels may not be either stopped altogether or greatly reduced.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the substitution of the following rule for Rule 3 in Chapter XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—"When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination leave, is transferred to an office at a station other than that from which he took leave, he is entitled to joining time in addition to his privilege or examination leave. The joining time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination leave will count from his old station or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station."

The Governor General in Council has directed the substitution of the word "leave" for "furlough" in the last sentence of Rule 3 in Chapter XIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

His Excellency has also sanctioned the insertion of the following rule as No. 5 in Chapter XIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

"5. An officer, the head-quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on the expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of the office or his *locum tenens* may actually be: provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere."

This rule is of general application.

The addition of the following rule as Rule 3*a* under Section I., Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, has also been sanctioned:—

"3*a*.—There is no rule under which a Covenanted Civil Servant resigning his office or, by his own choice, remaining out of employ, can obtain subsistence allowance. Time thus spent without allowances does not count as actual service."

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF NATIVE STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

THEIR PAY AND ALLOWANCES, AND PENSIONS.

THE following resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty,

Contingent—Their absentee allowances,

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers, when lent to Native States, &c., through them, obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or Fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but, as a rule, it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives, and regulated on the following principles.

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required, and the easiest course would be the most effective of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred (excluding, however, privilege leave allowances), is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

7. The Government of India will therefore require from officers whose services are lent or transferred as contemplated in paragraph 4, a contribution of one-fifth of their pay and acting allowance, that is, they will receive from their employers pay and acting allowances fixed, in accordance with the rules of the Government service, with relation to the appointments which they hold or in which they officiate, and forego four-fifths, will transfer one-fifth to Government. In return for this contribution, the Government will undertake to pay their absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave), and their pensionary allowances, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if they were in the service of Government, save only that the calculation of such allowances will be based only upon the four-fifths which they retain, instead of upon the full amount which they receive of pay and acting allowance.

8. A native officer will be permitted, if he prefers it, to resign all claim to allowances during leave (except privilege leave), and in such case the contribution required of him will be only twelve per cent. The contribution required in respect of inferior servants is one anna in the rupee.

9. And with the special permission of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution provided for in paragraph 7 in respect of a less sum (not being less than two thirds) of their actual allowances, in which case their absentee and pensionary allowances will be calculated as if their actual salary were four-fifths of the amount in respect of which they make their contribution.

10. As to privilege leave to all officers in the position referred to in this resolution, the Government of India cannot make arrangements. Privilege leave is at all times especially subject to the discretion of the Government or body which employs the officers; and though an officer lent to Native States, &c., will retain his general claim to privilege leave in the manner provided by the rules of the Government service, he must be left to arrange the times of taking it, and the amount to be taken, with his employer, in the same way as in the Government service he has to arrange them with the Government. An officer must continue during privilege leave to pay the contribution required by paragraphs 7 and 8.

11. As regards officers transferred to local funds, the resolution of this Department No. 2197, dated 24th April 1868, empowered the local Governments, in certain cases, to admit pensions chargeable to such funds, and they have power also to grant absentee allowances from them. In the case of an officer permanently transferred to service paid from a fund to which these conditions are declared by the local Government to be applicable, no contribution will be required, as his claims to pension and absentee allowance for that part of his service which is under the local fund will be provided for by it; but, in all cases of mere temporary transfer to such funds, the required contribution must be paid. So in all cases of transfer, whether temporary or permanent, to a local fund under which service does not reckon for pension, the required contribution must be paid.

12. Officers whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution by entering into an understanding that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either entirely resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the annuity funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the annuity fund is 24 per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth of the amount retained out of 10/-. This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the annuity funds so long as they are maintained.

* *i. e.*, the same as 4 per cent. deducted by the officer after deduction.*

14. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government Treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment, otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the Government of India in such manner as may be arranged.

15. Nothing in this resolution is to be held to apply to officers accepting service under Native States, &c., for their

"English ladies in India," it has been urged against me that the care of the house and charge of the children take, of necessity and right, so much of a woman's life in India as to leave her no time for the cultivation of intellect. That these are her first and most important duties I admit; that they take up righteously very much of her time I also admit; but that they leave her no time for the improvement of her mind, or that they relieve her from her duty to her neighbour, I do entirely deny. There is one very plain reason for the more zealous care which Anglo-Indian mothers take of their children. The English mother parts with her children only exceptionally, and is careless in her security: the poor Indian mother has the miserable dread of an inevitable and early separation always in her mind. No man—much less any woman—could deny the extreme force of this inducement to neglect everything in order that they may enjoy that brief period in which they can be with their children, and in which they can hope to make such an impression upon them that their mothers shall never be forgotten, never supplanted in their affections by those who train them. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that this complete absorption in this, the most pleasing of all our duties, amiable and excusable as it may be, is nothing after all but a specious form of self-indulgence. That it is specious, and that it is difficult not to sympathize with it, does not make it a bit less reprehensible, a bit less a failure in duty, a bit less a sin. I have no hesitation in saying that though it is a more amiable fault than its contrary—of indifference, it has its rise in the same weakness of character, the same self-indulgence, and the same disregard of all our duties to our neighbours; that it has the same deleterious effects upon the individuals of narrowing them, of rendering them not only incapable of doing the work that is set before them to do in the world, but incapable also of realizing what work is presented for them to do; they become as much useless to their kind as if their selfishness has arisen from worse motives. It must be clearly understood that I am writing not of exceptional cases; I am not writing of those of us to whom God has given to bear the severe cross of disabling ill-health, nor am I writing of those whose poverty compels them to undertake domestic drudgery which must fill their whole time. I am writing to that large class of English ladies who, despite the climate, have plenty of health to do God's work, and who have a sufficient command of means to remove far from them the necessity of doing everything domestic. It has also been objected by some of my critics that I have not taken this necessary household drudgery sufficiently into consideration. I reply to them that we in India, for the most part, are very exceptionally removed from any such necessity, very much more so than our fellow-women of Europe; that we have, in fact, a larger balance of time at our disposal than we should have if living in our own country. I maintain that we even have a difficulty very often in filling up that time. My complaint is that we—the majority of us at any rate—abuse our leisure disgracefully; that some of us, who have energies and affections, occupy this time in indulging ourselves with our children to a degree that would be wrong every where and impossible elsewhere; and that others of us employ our leisure in such a way as is neither good nor useful to any living soul. With the latter class I have nothing to do in this paper: I have sufficiently said my say about them before, and if they cannot be brought of themselves to see the vanity and paltryness of the silly and empty daily life which is led by so many girls and young wives in India, they are past help of any kind. If any of them could be brought to reflect seriously on the personal degradation that it must be to any reasoning creature so to use the time allotted to them in this world, it would need no more, I am sure, to induce an effort at alteration and improvement. I should be glad to think that any words I have already said have caused any one young woman to reflect upon the barrenness of her daily life; but I find there are many others who wrap themselves in their own virtuous conduct about their houses and children, and conceive that in this they have found sufficient reason to excuse them from any larger life outside their homes. I must say that I have seen this plea urged with great astonishment—if these home duties, the care of our children, of our house and of our kitchen, *are* all that are required of us, why do we look down from such an eminence of superiority upon the women of this land? *They* perform all these domestic duties every whit as well and carefully as most of us do; they tend their children as tenderly; they take as much—perhaps more—pride in their household concerns, and in putting a good dinner before their husbands. So do the Turkish women, so do the women of many an Eastern nation—women who have been shut up within four walls from their earliest infancy, and whose lives and minds compared to ours are mere blanks. Are we then with our blessed gifts of education and civilization to do no more? Can we seriously, laying our consciences bare, say we believe that we are placed in this country to do only this? We come out here to a land full of interest, and of work for willing hands, and we do a good deal less in every way than we should do in England; while many, very many of us do nothing at all outside our homes or for our native neighbours. Too many who have made efforts at first abandon the battle before they are in even the third or fourth row: progress is necessarily so slow, and the work so up hill and discouraging, that we often throw it up in despair. *But* when we come to lie upon our death-beds, and look back upon the long years we have passed in this country, will the thought be a pleasant one that we have lived in the very heart of sin and ignorance and have have put out no hand to stem it?—that we have given our sisters our love but neither help nor sympathy, though living in their midst and at their very doors? Shall we then at such a moment be able to believe seriously that this is having done our duty in that state of life in which God has placed us? I think that when that solemn hour comes, bringing with it higher and holier thoughts, the most frivolous among us will wish that, instead of allowing our talents to rust, we had made them of use and comfort to our neighbours as well as to ourselves, and that we had given sympathy even where we could not give help. Regrets, remorse, and repentance will alike be unavailing then when our lives are of the past; let us not therefore lay up such store of grief for the future; let us begin now at once—this very day—to do what we can; it may not be much at first, but each one of us can but do her best. Many of us have health and strength now, but it may please God to take them from us in one day—perhaps for ever; and as we sit *then* with folded hands, how bitter will be the thought that we did so little when it was in our power to do so much, and that the health, strength, and activity that have left us for ever were of use only to ourselves while we had them? Let us look round us and open our eyes to the truth. How many of us might be of use to God in England as in India for the good we do here? How often, when any appeal comes to us from any one more earnest than ourselves, do we throw it into the waste paper basket and think no more of it? How often do we give our money lavishly for balls and parties, and but sparingly for any higher object, while we often excuse ourselves altogether on the plea that we cannot afford it, just as we argue that we have not the time for any but home duties, or that the climate—that convenient scapegoat—will not admit of exertion? We may be sure that we shall see these excuses and subterfuges in all their nakedness when we be waiting for our summons to God's presence, looking back on the neglected opportunities mis-spent time, and duties left undone. We shall feel with unavailing bitterness *then* that we had many opportunities, much time for a higher life and larger duties, and that we wilfully blinded our eyes, wilfully suffered that no more was possible than what we did. Surely nothing can be more bitter, nothing more terrible, than to have our eyes opened to the emptiness, the selfishness, the shallowness of our lives, when they are past beyond all recall. But I have said enough, and I will only touch, in conclusion, upon one other point in my former paper. I remarked in it that it was said to see the ignorance of many of the missionaries who come to this country. This I find was objected to by one of my critics, and I refer to it here merely to assure my readers that the remark was not made either in ignorance or thoughtlessness. I had given the subject the reflection and deference which was due to it before I ventured upon so strong an assertion. I have, however, neither time nor space to write now with the attention and care that such an important subject demands, and therefore I reserve it for another paper.

L. C. G.

A NAVAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a *few* remarks on the letter of Mr. Reed, who recommends the conversion of Greenwich Hospital into a Naval College.

His arguments are that a Naval School is required "because officers of all classes are deficient in professional knowledge; 2nd, that the warrant officers, carpenters especially, are not qualified for their situations; that our Navy suffers very much in peace times from the want of more liberal training on the part of the officers, and that gunnery is so imperfectly understood with respect to our great modern guns that the breaks intended to control them have been greased." This is bad news, and his panacea for these professional evils is a Greenwich College. I was alive to the want of seamanship and to the neglect of a naval education from the moment a midshipman left his school and was appointed to a steamer; but I always flattered myself there was one redeeming point—namely, gunnery—in which the officers of the present day had a wonderful pre-eminence over the old school. How is the proposed college to ameliorate this state of things? Will it make the young officers engineers when on board ship? They are not allowed to interfere with the engineer, who is, in fact, the commanding officer. Will warrant officers, carpenters, and gunners be educated there? And in answer to Mr. Reed relying upon the carpenter in the event of a ship grounding (not an uncommon occurrence), we look to the captain to lay out his anchors, lighten his ship and heave her off by purchase over purchase; we do not consult the carpenter. Mr. Reed says,—"The men who will have to design for our Navy will never be free to design the best ships which can be provided until an improved education of the whole naval service unbinds the hands of the *scientific servants* of the Admiralty."

Who are the scientific servants? Are the men who designed the iron-bound monsters at the expense of half a million each, which have every bad quality, which can neither sail, wear, nor stay better than a coal barge, and which roll and pitch like maniacs owing to the weight of their armour, and which are certain to founder if called upon to face a very heavy gale? Are the servants scientific who stow their ballast on empty coal, thereby preventing a ship righting herself if she heels over 38 deg. under canvas, and which makes her capsize from the uppermost, according to the simple law of gravitation which impels the vacuum to the surface? Was the servant scientific who reduced a ship's ballast 300 tons, and put a corresponding weight of iron on the upper works, boasting he had retained the same line of immersion without calculating the loss of stability, and did not the Admiralty listen to him like countrymen to a mountebank, and reward him with a grant of money?

If a Greenwich College could diminish the frightful excesses and expenditure of the last eight years in the building department, for which the House of Commons demanded an investigation, which was checkmated by sending a distinguished admiral to the Cape of Good Hope; if it could instruct the scientific servants in the mysteries of their vocation, and convert the simple landsmen in Charing-cross into naval oracles; if it could make young officers seamen by inspiration, then I should agree with Mr. Reed that a Greenwich College would be most desirable.

The state of Her Majesty's Navy stands thus:—The appointments to the Admiralty are strictly political. The First Lord of the Admiralty on a Monday may not be competent to distinguish a brig from a schooner; on a Tuesday a patent is signed, and he is omnipotent—

> "Sum Deus, inquit, sqme."

His subordinates may be equal to their chief in naval lore; the professionals may be excellent men; but I have known more than one of them like Gnatho in the *Eunuchus* of Terence,—

> "Quicquid dicunt, laudo; id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque:
> "Negat quis? nego; ait? aio."

As for the junior officers nothing but a sailing ship can educate a seaman. If a midshipman loses the precious years from 14 to 17 in a steamer he will be too old and proud to learn his profession, and when later in life he is sent to take command of a prize ship under canvas in war time he will look very foolish in half a gale of wind.

There has been a controversy for many years between the backers of iron plates *versus* heavy guns until the armour is so heavy as to destroy every good quality in the ship, and guns have increased their calibre to throw 600lb. shot, and are so cumbersome in a rolling sea that they would only injure their own gunners if Mr. Reed is correct in saying that they grease their breaks.

If any man will take the trouble to think, he must be convinced that no ship of any size, no armour *clypei septemplicis*, no guns of 25 tons can compete with an iron-cased steam ram of about 1,200 tons, invulnerable, bomb-proof, which would put five feet of cold steel under a ship's water line going 14 miles per hour. The lines of this vessel, as well as other valuable models, were sent to the Admiralty in 1840 by Mr. John Fool Drake and ignored. We are now building gunboats to protect the coast. One of Mr. Drake's steam rams of about 300 tons, without a gun mounted, would destroy a dozen of them. In the next naval action history will be repeated. Romans, Carthaginians, and again, the *naves rostratæ*, *alias* the Steam Ram, will carry the day. It is wonderful that the Admiralty for the last twenty years have been building their hogs in armour to defy shot and shell, ignoring the terrible attack of this superior power. It is never too late to mend. To save enormous sums of money and a waste of coal, we ought to pay off all our useless monsters, and, during peace, to commission small ships with auxiliary screws, never to burn a coal except in a case of necessity; and then, by keeping squadrons at sea, we might improve our discipline, our seamanship, and *esprit de corps*. Whilst the House of Commons has been engaged for forty nights in the reconstruction of the army, which was never surpassed in point of efficiency, gallantry, or discipline, the United Kingdom has been in a fool's paradise with respect to the state of the navy.

If history be a series of waves coming gradually to a head with successive nations riding aloft, it is to be hoped that the wave which is now mounting will find Britannia near the crest. That can only be accomplished by seamanship, discipline, and by that education afloat which teaches officers and men the way they should go.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. ROUS, Admiral.

Newmarket, September 25.

(*Times*, Sept. 28.)

IT is impossible to be severely or even coldly critical with the characteristic observations addressed to us by Admiral Rous on the proposal to establish a Naval University at Greenwich Hospital. The spirit of an English sailor of the old school, with his bluff, outspoken, uncompromising detestation of change, and his unfaltering belief that all that has been was right, is something to wonder at and even admire, if we should not care to imitate it, in these days of perpetual motion. The same batred of slams which has led Admiral Rous to take an active part in purifying the Turf induces him to proclaim war against a system which, in his judgment, is destroying the seamanship of the British Navy. He has observed, as we all have, with shame and misgiving that while the cost of our vast ironclad vessels of war is growing yearly greater, the officers of the new generation who are to be intrusted with the handling of these expensive monsters are not comparable for practical skill and shiftiness with those of Admiral Rous's contemporaries who dominated the seas in sailing frigates in the days before either steam or ship-armour was devised. In his perception of the defects of our present system the Admiral does not stand alone; it is condemned by the ablest officers who are now in command of our fleets, by the civil engineers who construct them,—unfortunately, with still more eloquent urgency by the voice of our recent naval annals. The misadventures of the Captain, the Psyche, and the Agincourt, not to mention less serious mishaps, have startled us all, and the seamanship of the British Navy has come to be gravely questioned. Many remedies have been suggested, but among these no one has appeared more lasting and thorough than the proposition, to which Mr. Reed has given his testimony, for establishing a Naval University at Greenwich, in the disused buildings of its grand Hospital.

It is against this proposal that Admiral Rous comes forward to break a lance to-day, and, like a valiant champion, he elects to strike at the shield of the most formidable foe, and that with no blunted point. He deals blow upon blow at Mr. Reed, who, however, we should think, is very well able to defend himself. But, leaving aside this personal phase of the controversy, in which the public is not very much concerned, let us look at Admiral Rous's remedy for the evils he denounces so earnestly, and compare it with Mr. Reed's. The latter is dwelling on the custom of sending young boys to sea with insufficiently imperfect training, and of promoting them to the higher grades, though in the meantime they have had no opportunities of scientific instruction. He asserts the consequence is that very few of the officers who command our costly ironclads at the present day know anything of the construction or the qualities of those gigantic floating masses. Admiral Rous admits this fully, but he supersedes in charge at least as serious; he alleges that few or none of our modern naval officers who spend the years of their apprenticeship to the sea on board a steamer, and who "worship the boiler whenever they are in a scrape," do know or can know anything of sail-drill. Mr. Reed says that a the study of the principles of shipbuilding is unknown among the officers of our Navy, and that, accordingly, few of them can handle an ironclad. Admiral Rous says that the study of the winds and waves is neglected by them, and that not many of them can sail a frigate. Mr. Reed demands a Naval University to teach officers the theory of navigation as applied to the vast masses of iron now afloat under our flag. Admiral Rous would get rid of these "useless machines" altogether, would "during peace commission small ships with auxiliary screws" and "never burn a coal except in case of necessity." Here we have the ancient and the modern spirit in contrast and juxtaposition. The former, obstinate and often illogical, but with a certain rude and not unjustified faith in practice, deserves our respect, for it was this spirit which won us, in old times, our naval supremacy. The latter may be over bold and presumptuously contemptuous of the past and all its belongings; but it is the spirit which we must call on to guidance we have to depend for the maintenance of the renown we achieved in the earlier and darker time.

In fact, while we concede most willingly all that Admiral Rous makes a task of so repeating, the advantages of practice in training sailors, it is preposterous to hold that scientific education is a mischievous thing or exclusive of practical education. Theory is not the natural enemy, and may very easily be made the servant, of practice. Admiral Rous, does even Admiral Rous oppose education itself—is there anybody, except Archdeacon Denison, who opposes it now-a-days?—only he thinks that best is education in a seaman can have a basis for the prize of knowledge with the elements. We may grant Admiral even this much, and yet differ from more than one of his deductions. We may well conceive that a young officer will not be the less fitted to glean the ripe fruit of experience from his cruises when he has set out on his professional career equipped with scientific knowledge. We may also venture to doubt whether the Admiral has shown cause for his unmitigated condemnation of the "scientific novelties" of our Navy, while he is very well to advocate "during peace" the disuse of ironclads and steam power, but in war time would Admiral Rous stick to his wooden ships and his canvas? If he would, we decline to argue the matter; but should as soon think of persuading our illustrious guest, General Von Blumenthal, to advocate the equipment of the German Armies with bows and arrows. But if, as we suppose, Admiral Rous would not go to us in case of war prepared to fight our enemies with the same weapons they would use against us, how does he think our officers would manage methods of warfare and manœuvres at sea which we had been carefully disusing in time of peace? Should we not be making defeat a certainty? This surely would be a high price to pay for even the perfection of seamanship, much more for seamanship that would to a great extent be unserviceable in the altered conditions of a war. Let us be by all means basist on exacting seamanship from the officers of our Navy, but let it be of a kind naturally adapted to the modern type of seagoing ships. For it is idle to contend with Admiral Rous that our ironclads are unserviceable; if they are scientific novelties, the steam ram, which he advocates, is no less a scientific novelty; and if the steam ram can send the Monarch or the Warrior to the bottom, it can still more effectively crumple into pieces a fleet of the most deftly manœuvred wooden sailing frigates. The time has gone by for pitting wooden ships against iron; that point was settled years ago at Hampton Roads, and before the ugly and unwieldy Merrimac steamed into the centre of the federal fleet Admiral Rous himself did not have desired a finer frigate than the Cumberland. The last point which Admiral Rous urges appears, therefore, to be destructive of all his previous arguments, and reduces them to an absurdity. If ironclads are to be condemned and steam power to be discouraged while the steam ram is to be accepted as the most perfect destructive seagoing engine, we do not see how wooden sailing ships are to compete with the latter. Warfare at sea in that case will come to be a series of combats between fleets of invulnerable steel rams, as innocent in their results perhaps as the battles of the Free Companies in mediæval Italy, but not precisely calculated to bring back to life what Admiral Rous proposes as his ideal of British seamanship, or to make the Navy once more a picturesque, attractive, and adventurous service.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The opinions expressed in your columns by various writers concerning a Naval University seem to have almost exhausted the subject, and until now I was content to read and digest them without comment. However, the "bluff, outspoken, uncompromising" rejoinder of Admiral Rous to Mr. Reed's sensible letter having culminated in your leader of to-day, I am induced once more to trespass on your kindness, and ask permission to allude to what has not been treated upon either by Mr. Reed, Admiral Rous, or any other of your correspondents writing on this subject.

Let me ask, in the first place, to what we may attribute our successes in the great naval battles of former years? Certainly not to the superiority of our ships, either as regarded their build or weight of metal. It was often otherwise. Not even to the surpassing bravery of our sailors; it was always their pride that in this particular the "foe was worthy of their steel." Not to the greater numbers of the men assembled on board each vessel; the French ships had invariably larger complements; but it was mostly due to the special skill in seamanship of the officers who commanded and manœuvred our squadrons.

This would appear at first sight an argument in favour of the theories advanced by Admiral Rous—viz, that seamanship rather than scientific education should be our professional study, and the wisdom of this advice would be apparent if the fleets to be commanded were like those of old. Then, he who could by pure seamanship outmanœuvre his enemy so as to obtain the "weather gauge," or cut him off from retreat, or hem him in with the shore, had already gained the first advantage, and one not to be lightly prized. It was the "study of the winds and the waves," a perfect knowledge of the sailing qualities of a ship, a nice adjustment of her trim, scrupulous care in trimming her sails, and, above all, the rapidity with which evolutions were performed, which enabled our commanders so often to obtain this first great advantages, ending so generally in success.

The point I desire to aim at is that what formed the elements of success in former years is now for that purpose an almost useless accomplishment.

A British Admiral will bear down on his enemy, certainly, with masts and yards struck and bowsprit run in, and, possibly, his men bidden away or lying down at their quarters to escape a raking shot. On the upper deck of his ship, perhaps, hardly a sign of life; those who command or pilot the vessel and the signalmen will be concealed in the rifle tower; not a man at the wheel, for that will have been deserted for the use of the fighting wheel in comparatively safe quarters below.

I ask what will seamanship then avail? But tactical skill—skill in naval tactics—is the science which, if now carefully studied, will be sure sooner or later to prove most useful.

I can imagine a supreme occasion, when the safety of our fleet or the integrity of our shores may be jeopardized by one false move—nay, even a moment's hesitation.

This is the lesson we need to learn more than any other. We have seamanship enough for all our now-a-days requirements. It was not lack of seamanship that caused the Agincourt to run aground, but in rescuing that ship from her perilous position loud praises were elicited for the good seamanship, energy, and skill displayed by those engaged in the task. It is not improbable we may learn that nautical skill has been the means by which the ill-fated Megæra's crew have been saved from a watery grave.

Although the Captain turned bottom-up, I have not met a single sailor (worthy of the name) who could blame the gallant Burgoyne for lack of this knowledge; he was a well-known practical sailor, but ventured too much in his zeal to conduct a great national experiment. The ship foundered because that experiment failed.

The advantages which first-rate seamanship in former days secured to us are what we now require, but in another form; and you, Sir, "hit the blot," when you say:—

"The officers of the new generation who are to be intrusted with the handling of these expensive monsters are not comparable for practical skill and shiftiness with those of Admiral Rous's contemporaries, who dominated the seas in sailing frigates in the days before either steam or ship armour was devised."

But, Sir, do not blame us. We are willing—nay, eager to get instruction, and I shall not easily forget the words of Lord Clarence Paget when Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron. He assembled the captains of the fleet after a day's evolutions under steam at full speed and in close order. It was nervous work, and I for one had had my heart in my mouth all day. "Gentlemen," said his Lordship, "our future naval battles will be fought in 'close order,' and I am learning as well as you how a fleet is to be manœuvred. I wish to gather your opinions of to-day's evolutions that we may all receive instruction thereby."

What I urged in my last letter to you, I urge again and again. It is the study of naval tactics, not seamanship, that our old men as well as our young should persevere in.

To conclude with a practical suggestion, let me say that, whether those who have to decide the question of a Naval University at Greenwich are in favour of it or otherwise, I am content to abide by a decision which, under our present Administration, will, I feel sure, be wise and thoughtful; but pray urge with all the power you possess the practice of instruction in naval tactics.

Let Greenwich be the seat of learning, but to this university I would attach gunboats in the Reserve, or even steam launches; these should be worked entirely by those under instruction, and any officers on half-pay might be allowed to join whenever opportunity offered to assemble them in a convenient part of the river to practice fleet manœuvring. I would make imperative then what is now impossible—viz., that among the qualifications for command of a ship should be that the officer has gone through the whole code of naval tactics as leader of the tiny squadron. We should then have lieutenants fit to take charge of a watch when the squadron was in line of battle, and alter formation without the captain or staff commander to prompt him. Thus, and thus only, we shall be able to demonstrate your just remark: "Theory, which is not the natural enemy, may be very easily made the serviceable ally of practice."

I am, &c.,

E. A. INGLEFIELD, Rear-Admiral.

10, Grove-end-road, Sept. 28.

PRUSSIANIZING ENGLISHMEN.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE Hampshire manœuvres have proved somewhat costly, but we wish the expense could be increased by a fee to our foreign visitors for a full and candid judgment of what they have seen. It is precisely here that our need is greatest. Now that all is over general impressions are numerous enough, and the events of the campaign do not admit of any difference of opinion upon various particulars of high importance. But amidst all the staring facts of the campaign we descry no man of whom we can say with confidence,—There is one who is gifted to see not only what we all perceive, but all that was to be seen; one who, having seen the whole lesson, is able to make the most of it for practical purposes. There may be such men—probably there are; but they are unknown, and of no authority; and the good of the army demands a man who not only speaks words of wisdom, but speaks them with the voice of authority that cannot be questioned. We must wait for the appearance of our own Blumenthal; and the foreign one is not likely to give us the real full benefit of his observations in Surrey.

Were he to do so, it is not improbable that we should be favoured with an unexpected chapter of advice. His criticism we may fairly anticipate; his advice is not the same thing. The rawness of material, the poverty of means, the idealessness of intention, the bluntness of vision, the sturdy blundering, the recklessness of loss *in action* (which is different from recklessness as to the ultimate cost of victory)—these things and more we should hear of in blunt and awakening plain language; but when all had been revealed which the eye of the soldier had detected, he might produce from the crucible of his mind not quite the sort of advice expected of him. The Prussian army having achieved great and rapid victories, the military mind in England sees nothing for it but to make a copy of it in all particulars; a man of genius, whose nature it is to consider essentials as well as particulars, might come to a like conclusion, but with a difference. Discipline, study, and providence, well-controlled abundance of supply, and the exaction of intelligence everywhere, are only Prussian qualities, inasmuch as they are to be studied for his good and his bad points in the field—the officer as well as the man; and the very best made of him as a fighting animal of a certain breed. In that way we cannot fail of making an army that will be generally able to give a good account of its enemies, though it may not be handled during the process as Prince Frederick would handle *his* soldiery, exactly.

THE QUEEN.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 23.)

THE popular attachment to the Queen will be revived by an illness which is on all other grounds a subject of regret. Natural sympathy combines, together with the removal of latent dissatisfaction, to the same result. If the testimony of all her successive Ministers may be trusted, Her Majesty has at all times discharged with conscientious assiduity the heavy official duties of her station; and after some venial and almost laudable mistakes in early youth, she has understood better than any predecessor and better than any contemporary European Sovereign, how to maintain absolute neutrality between contending parties. There can be no doubt that some of her many Ministers must have been more personally acceptable to her than others; but it has been left to curious gossips to discover her preferences or dislikes, while she has always enabled equal confidence to her constitutional advisers. During the life of the Prince Consort the Queen was also the head of society, and the worthy representative of national hospitality and splendour. The failure of nerves and spirits which has since rendered her unequal to the task was long regarded with patient indulgence; but as years passed by, unpleasant comments were made on her prolonged retirement, and the warm-est friends of the Monarchy felt the most sincere regret at a withdrawal which impaired in some degree the popularity of the throne. The casual necessity of applying in the same Session for grants for two of the Queen's children gave occasion to some criticism on the partial suspension of the functions of Royalty; but the serious indisposition which has probably for some time past affected her health and strength sufficiently answers the charge of voluntary neglect. The people of England are not children to resent as an injury an inconvenience which is at the same time unavoidable and endurable. It is easy to dispense for a time with pageantry and display when the deficiency is not attributable to selfishness or caprice. The decorative portions of the State fabric have a use of their own, but the building can stand without them. An organic system of government ought to work of itself, even in the absence or inaction of its nominal head. Neither the late Emperor of the French during his reign nor the President of the French Republic could afford to be ill. The repeated attacks by which George III. was periodically incapacitated produced universal compassion, and not the smallest alarm. Some centuries earlier it had been deemed a patriotic duty to stand by the Crown though it might hang on a bush.

The Republican Clubs which mischievous agitators have founded in some of the great towns at present represent no strong popular feeling. The same demagogues, with the same knot of followers, reappear in many other shapes; and some of their revolutionary projects are to the multitude more attractive than the proposed abolition of Royalty. Kings and Queens are too far removed from social competition to provoke the envy which attends minor inequalities of rank and fortune. In the early part of the great French Revolution the King was conventionally supposed to sympathize with the people against the privileged orders, and an adroit and unscrupulous Prince in the place of Louis XVI. might perhaps have permanently turned the current of opinion in his own favour. The agitators of five or six years since habitually professed their personal loyalty to the Crown. No Republic will be tried in England except at the expense of convulsions which will subvert the established condition of society. Amateur Communists who prattle about the expropriation of landowners, and the destruction of the tyranny of capital, have not yet begun to bid for seats in Parliament by proposing the dethronement of the Queen. Mr. Odger himself has kindly offered to postpone his threatened Revolution till the next demise of the Crown, and Mr. Butt promises that regenerated Ireland shall still acknowledge the Queen when the usurpation of an alien Parliament has been abated. Among the reasoning classes, if the favour of monarchy has perceptibly cooled, enthusiastic belief in alternative forms of government has also been corrected by experience. Republics have flourished in different ages and countries, and it would at present be absurd, if it were not impossible, to establish a monarchy in Switzerland or in the United States of America. In most parts of modern Europe, Republicans have thought fit to identify themselves with the cause of revolution and anarchy; and consequently they are regarded by the possessors of property and the friends of order as irreconcilable enemies of society. The few professed Republicans who are to be found in England are also members of the Land and Labour League or of similar associations. It might, even in the absence of a special Republican organization, have been assumed that when rent and wages have been abolished there will no longer be a Civil List.

If the general wish and hope are gratified by the early and complete recovery of the Queen, larger allowance will in future be made for physical impediments to the full discharge of her ceremonial functions. On the other hand, it is not improbable that recent discussions and respectful hints may exercise a useful influence over Her Majesty's conduct and demeanour. The Queen's kindly publications, while they scarcely pretended to literary merit, proved her desire for the sympathy of her subjects; and perhaps she has scarcely appreciated the disappointment which has been caused by her retiring habits. It would in some instances be possible to comply with reasonable expectations without personal fatigue. The reception of foreign princes in the Royal palaces would remove one plausible ground of complaint, although it is easy to understand that even imaginary trouble might be distasteful in the beginning of a serious illness. If the country were once fully satisfied that all reasonable efforts were made, practical failures would be readily excused. A mild feeling of remorse, or rather of regret, for involuntary injustice will suggest a more lenient interpretation of doubtful acts of omission. It is now known that Her Majesty's last departure for Balmoral was accelerated for sufficient reasons, as she might perhaps successively have been too unbroken the journey with prudence at a later period. It would have been wholly out of the question that the Queen should prorogue Parliament in person. In ordinary life those are fortunate who are occasionally worried by too exacting affection. For Kings or for private persons the worst fate is not to be missed. It would be ungracious and ill-omened to suggest even the probable or the continuance or recurrence of illness; but at an age at which men have scarcely passed their prime, women are often compelled to husband carefully their remaining health and strength. There may probably for some time be sufficient reason for the intermission of public appearances and of courtly solemnities. There is happily no ground for apprehending any impediment to the transaction of public business. In all formal proceedings, as ceremonies are only valuable as symbols, the will may be taken for the deed. In the well-known story the King who affected contempt for forms was reminded that he was himself but a form. The compulsory abstinence from display is compatible with a due regard to custom.

It is difficult to discuss even public affairs which are connected with family relations without reluctance and embarrassment; but the condition of Kings can never be absolutely private, and the country has an interest in everything which concerns the Queen. It has often been suggested that facilities which have for any reason become distasteful might be advantageously devolved on the Queen's natural representative and destined successor. The Prince of Wales performs both social and political duties inexactly as they are, but with success. He has the unexciting duty of presiding at public dinners, where he has made himself a practice one of the best of conventional speakers. If he devotes the greater part of his time to amusements, it ought to be remembered that the Constitution or custom has left him little else to do. Invidious comparisons with Charles the Princes who have commanded great armies in battle are unjust as they are obviously unreal. England in modern times fights no battles; and even in more warlike times, tradition prevented the heir to the Crown from holding high military command. With a praiseworthy desire for ostensible or real employment, the Prince has put at the head of a cavalry brigade, and he may perhaps be in the opportunity of studying the rudiments of the art of war. If he were entrusted with the maintenance of the outward splendour of Royalty, he would have a motive for a certain kind of exertion, and there is no reason why he should not also receive an introduction to public business. If the Prince of Wales had displayed, he would have strenuously disapproved of a life of compulsory idleness for his sons. If the Prince of Wales survives the Queen, he will, in spite of the Odgers, be called upon to take a part in great public affairs; and it is not his fault that he has not already begun an apprenticeship which would have superseded the necessity of pigeon-shooting. It is perhaps scarcely desirable that a King of England should be a hero or a man of genius, but there is abundant room for the exercise on the throne of tact, of prudence, and of devotion to the public interest. The young and spirited Prince who has lately become King of Spain has at present actively employed in canvassing for the position which an English King inherits. Much less effort would be required to recover the popularity which deservedly attended the Queen in the earlier part of her reign.

NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Will *The Times* kindly permit a Scottish resident of New York to suggest that there is danger of leading its readers to accept the condition of the municipal affairs of that city as indicative of a sad want of a high standard of public morality throughout the United States?

In the recent instructive article which you have devoted to this subject I beg to suggest whether due prominence has been given to the fact that the city of New York is, in no sense, a representative city of America. It is entirely exceptional. The recent Census proves that the number of foreign-born residents almost equals that of the native-born, while, from the greater proportion of adult males in the former class, it is certain that the foreign-born rate exceeds that of the American.

In one sense it might justly be said that New York city is not American at all. Of the character of that foreign element, perhaps the less we have to say of it, as Britons, the better. The Irish Catholic element—not yet rendered innocuous through the operation of the public school—voting solidly for their most distinguished countrymen and ardent Fenian patriots—the Connollys, Sweeneys, O'Gormans, O'Connors, &c., the managers of the Tammany and Erie Rings—insures their return to the city offices.

Fraud and corruption have long been suspected, but never, until now, has the evidence been obtained and presented in a tangible shape. We shall see whether such a combination of all that is good and respectable can be formed as will secure votes enough to wrest the control of the city affairs from the astute managers who have held it so long. The serious difficulty of this and attaking need not be dismissed. A large proportion of the middle and wealthier classes doing business in the city, nevertheless, reside beyond its limits, and have therefore no vo te bearing upon the matter; but should success crown the present promising movement it will be achieved over obstacle s more formidable than any other community has ever been called upon to surmount in order to effect reform.

We may here remark that, the judiciary in New York being elective, it may readily be understood how Mr. Dudley Field meets with little difficulty in securing a Judge Barnard for his clients, Messrs. Fisk and Gould.

In contrast to New York an American can point with just pride to the unsullied reputation of the entire judiciary of his country. During 20 years' residence in various parts of the United States the writer can say from his own knowledge that in public esteem their Bench ranks with our own.

There are many large cities in America, and the administration of their municipal affairs uniformly presents a happy contrast to that of New York. Indeed, in every phase of American life, moral, social, or political, that city, *sui generis*, offers nothing but contrast to the distinctively American towns of the interior.

When a Barnard or Fisk—an Erie or a Tammany "Ring"—flourishes in the United States outside of its limits, it will be time enough to conclude that the preservation of a healthy tone of public morals is seriously menaced. Meanwhile, let me beseech your readers to believe that in the scandals of New York city they possess the most erroneous *data* possible upon which to found a correct judgment of the state of public opinion in the United States.

Paris, Sept. 21. SCOTIA.

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Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, ANSAR, Harford, and Co., 77, strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

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